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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Freshman applications at private colleges and universities are lagging nearly 2 per cent behind last year's, the Chronicle Survey finds. Story on Page 6.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin don't have to disclose an unfinished study subpoenaed in a lawsuit, a federal court rules. Story on Page 3.

Female athletes and coaches at Washington State University, denied equipment and services comparable to those given to their male counterparts, have been awarded unspecified damages. Story on Page 6.

Dental educators fear growing student indebtedness could exacerbate a drop in students applying to dental school. Story on Page 6.

A federal judge has refused to find the Education and Labor Departments in contempt of court, even though they violated his orders for resolving bias complaints. Story on Page 9.

The Justice Department has reaffirmed the government's position that Title IX applies to colleges if their students receive federal grants. Story on Page 9.

The Defense Department has recommended that Congress reject proposals to establish a new GI Bill. Story on Page 9.

Some scholars believe biography is experiencing a renaissance, but others are not so sure. Story on Page 19.

A group of Israeli students is opposing the government's plans to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula under the Camp David agreements. Story on Page 15.

Fewer Chinese students and scholars will be coming to the U.S. in the future, says a new report. Story on Page 15.

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Bureaucratic Tie-Ups Delay Student Aid

Government a month late in allocating funds; loan program stalled in absence of new rules

By JANET HOOK
WASHINGTON

Administrative delays in the Department of Education are making it difficult for colleges to tell students how much federal aid they can count on next year.

Although the department began processing applications for Pell Grants for academic 1982-83 last week—several weeks behind schedule—officials are moving slowly to issue new regulations for Guaranteed Student Loans, the government's largest aid program. That is preventing banks and colleges from processing loan applications from students who need help this summer or next fall.

No Word Until April

It will be April—a month later than usual—before the department tells colleges how much money they will receive in 1982-83 under three "campus-based" aid programs—Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, College Work-Study, and National Direct Student Loans.

The administrative tie-ups compound the uncertainty generated by Congressional debate about possible cuts in federal spending on student aid.

Although the drastic cutbacks proposed by President Reagan for fiscal 1983 would not affect students until academic 1983-84, the Administration has also asked Congress to make additional cuts in funds for the current fiscal year, which would affect awards to students in 1982-83.

In recent years, the operation of the government's complex student-aid programs has often been plagued by confusion and delays caused by budgetary uncertainties and by frequent revision of the rules for administering the programs. But, because they have affected virtually every aid program in the Department of Education, the delays are causing more trouble

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

A New Academic Disease: Faculty 'Burnout'

Symptoms: physical and emotional exhaustion —and a feeling of being 'professionally stuck'

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS
NEW YORK

▶ Robert D. Khmer has been the academic dean at Orthodox State University for the last seven years. He taught in a liberal-arts college before coming to Orthodox, but he has spent most of his academic life in administration.

"It was exciting at first," he says. "The job was new and as a dean I was always in the middle of things. Then in 1977 the trustees hired a new president who sort of turned over the college to Henry, the provost, and me. The president's been working the outside, and we've been taking care of the inside."

Now, says Mr. Klimer, "Henry has found himself a presidency and the provost's search committee has recommended a new provost from Wisconsin. I'm very disappointed. I've been a good dean and I deserved the promotion. I was the guy who designed a student-registration system that works and I reorganized the general-education program.

"I'm not sure I want to be dean anymore. There's no challenge in that. I've already been a dean. And now starting over with a new provost will make me have to prove myself all over again. I'm really tired of this. It's getting more difficult to get started in the mornings."

After a pause, he adds, "Maybe it'll be a blessing not being provost. But I did deserve it. I wonder how much I'll be listened to in this new administration? I'm not certain what to do now. Maybe I should begin to look at other colleges."

▶ Barbara Laborsworth, who has taught in the English department at Normal College for four years, is waiting for her tenure vote next fall. Of the 11 faculty members in the department, 7 already have tenure and the word is out

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

VIOLENCE IN PUERTO RICO

A peaceful gathering of student musicians at the University of Puerto Rico . . .

soon turned into a violent confrontation . . .

as plainclothes policemen, brandishing clubs . . .

HÉCTOR DÍAZ VELÁZQUEZ

sought to disperse the players. A student strike over tuition lasted five months. *Story on Page 4.*

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Freshman Applications Down from '81

The number of freshman applications received by private colleges and universities continues to lag behind last year's figure, the Chronicle Survey has found. At public institutions, the average number of applications appears to be up only slightly.

As of January 31, applications to private institutions were down 1.9 per cent from the same date in 1981. At public institutions, the average number of applications was up only 0.8 per cent.

The survey, using data from 286 four-year colleges and universities, found 50.8 per cent of the private institutions and 42.2 per cent of the public institutions had fewer freshman applications at the end of January than they had had a year earlier.

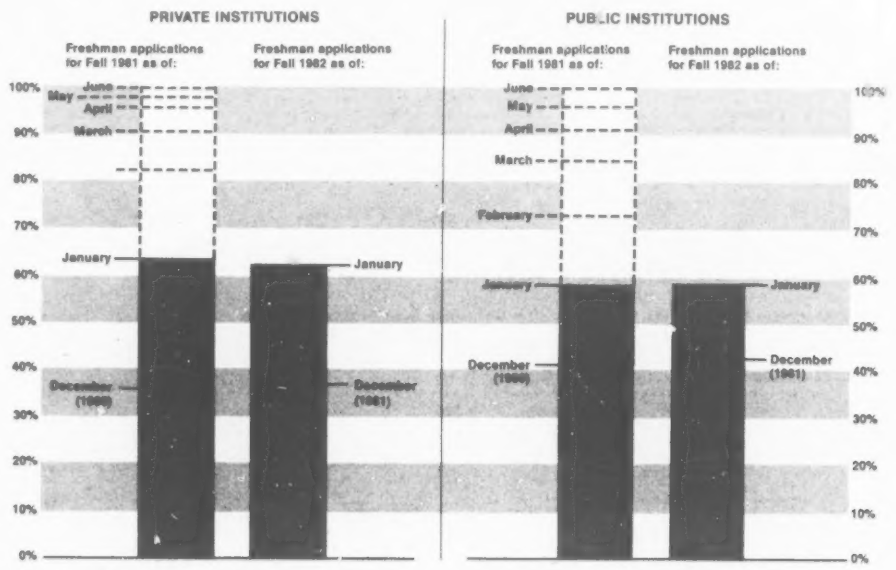
One in every four private institutions reported a decline of more than 10 per cent compared with last year. The largest declines were reported by small private colleges and by institutions in the Southeastern states.

Last year, private institutions had received nearly two-thirds of their freshman applications by the end of January, and public institutions had received well over half of theirs.

At the end of last year's application season, the number of applications was up 7 per cent over the previous year's total, according to the Chronicle Survey.

The National Center for Education Statistics estimated that total college enrollment last fall was up 1.9 per cent compared with the fall of 1980.

The survey of freshman-application rates was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306, a research organization specializing in higher-education studies.



Note: All percentages are of the June, 1981, total.

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

January 31, 1982, compared with January 31, 1981

	Change in average (a)	Institutions reporting increase	Institutions reporting decrease	Change: Low (b)	Change: Median (c)	Change: High (d)
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 4.1%	50.0%	50.0%	− 5.8%	− 0.9%	+ 9.2%
Comprehensive	+ 1.2%	50.8%	47.5%	−10.2%	+ 0.7%	+ 9.6%
Liberal arts	− 3.1%	48.5%	51.5%	−14.6%	− 1.2%	+ 9.2%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+ 0.7%	52.3%	47.7%	−10.5%	+ 0.3%	+ 9.1%
Great Lakes and Plains	+ 9.3%	59.4%	40.6%	− 6.9%	+ 2.7%	+ 9.5%
Southeast	− 5.1%	38.2%	58.8%	−14.9%	− 2.4%	+ 9.1%
West and Southwest	− 2.6%	26.3%	73.7%	−11.1%	− 7.2%	− 0.2%
Enrollment						
500 − 999	− 4.2%	48.0%	52.0%	−15.0%	− 3.8%	+12.5%
1,000 − 2,499	− 0.5%	50.7%	49.3%	−10.4%	+ 0.3%	+ 8.2%
2,500 − 4,999	− 0.2%	46.4%	50.0%	− 9.4%	− 0.8%	+10.2%
5,000 − 9,999	+ 3.5%	57.9%	42.1%	− 6.3%	+ 0.4%	+ 3.2%
10,000 and over	+ 4.1%	44.4%	55.6%	− 7.4%	− 2.7%	+ 9.3%
All private institutions	**− 1.9%**	**49.0%**	**50.8%**	**−10.4%**	**− 0.2%**	**+ 9.3%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 5.6%	54.7%	45.3%	− 7.8%	+ 1.5%	+16.7%
Comprehensive	− 0.8%	58.8%	41.2%	−12.3%	+ 3.2%	+15.0%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+13.9%	73.7%	26.3%	− 3.3%	+ 8.5%	+20.6%
Great Lakes and Plains	+ 3.0%	58.1%	41.9%	− 4.1%	+ 2.9%	+16.5%
Southeast	− 5.8%	30.8%	69.2%	−18.9%	−10.2%	+ 7.1%
West and Southwest	+ 2.9%	75.0%	25.0%	− 4.5%	+ 8.5%	+24.9%
Enrollment						
500 − 2,499	− 2.3%	62.5%	37.5%	−19.2%	+ 7.5%	+19.3%
2,500 − 4,999	+ 1.6%	63.6%	36.4%	−13.2%	+ 6.3%	+32.0%
5,000 − 9,999	− 4.6%	54.5%	45.5%	−16.1%	+ 1.1%	+ 8.5%
10,000 −19,999	− 0.2%	46.4%	53.6%	−12.1%	− 1.2%	+11.4%
20,000 and over	+ 7.9%	62.9%	37.1%	− 6.7%	+ 5.8%	+19.9%
All public institutions	**+ 0.8%**	**57.8%**	**42.2%**	**− 8.3%**	**+ 3.0%**	**+15.5%**
All institutions	**− 1.0%**	**52.1%**	**47.8%**	**− 9.8%**	**+ 0.7%**	**+11.3%**

(a) Percentage change in mean number of applications received by January 31, 1982, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
(b) The bottom one-fourth of the institutions reported changes smaller than the percentage shown.
(c) Half of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
(d) The top one-fourth of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 286 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollment under 500

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Dental Educators Troubled by Student Indebtedness

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

NEW ORLEANS

Mark B. Desrosiers, a second-year dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, says he owes so much money for his higher education that he has had to give up almost all hope of going into private practice or continuing his studies toward a dental specialty after he graduates.

By the time he has earned his degree, probably two years from now, he figures he'll have to pay back about $9,000 a year for the next 10 years. Already his cumulative debt, including loans he took out as an undergraduate at Clark University, has reached $47,000.

Even though dentists can expect relatively high earnings over their lifetimes, Mr. Desrosiers says he just doesn't see how—with all his outstanding loans—he will be able to afford the costs of starting his own practice or even of "buying into" someone else's practice as an associate.

Further education toward a specialty must also be ruled out for financial reasons, he says, and he'll probably try to get into either a general-practice residency or the Navy's dental corps.

Parents Unable to Help

"One reason I chose dentistry is that at one point I thought I could become financially independent," the 23-year-old student says. "But it's not working out that way."

He says he has always been considered a "needy" student, and now—especially with a brother in college—his parents simply aren't in a position to give him much financial help.

The size of his debt caused a brief stir here last week when he mentioned it at a hearing before a committee of the American Association of Dental Schools. Some members of the association, which was holding its annual meeting, seemed surprised that a second-year student could owe that much—although the issue of student indebtedness is causing growing concern among dental educators.

They fear not only that some students may be getting too deeply in debt, but also that the situation could accelerate a recent decline in the number of both dental-school applicants and first-year students.

Eric S. Solomon, director of resource studies for the association and head of its cooperative application service, said the ratio of applicants to first-year enrollees at the country's 60 dental schools next year was expected to be about 1.4 to 1. The ratio peaked at 2.5 to 1 in 1976.

Average Debt Is $22,100

Summarizing the results of an association survey, Mr. Solomon also reported that more than half of last year's dental-school graduates had accumulated personal debts of at least $20,000, including undergraduate loans, before completing their professional studies. The proportion was more than twice that reported for new graduates only three years earlier.

The survey results, covering about 3,500 of some 5,700 graduating seniors last spring, showed that the proportion owing $20,000 or more had increased from 25.8 per cent in 1978 to 56.1 per cent in 1981.

The average debt for all of the students last year was $22,100, ranging from $17,900 at public institutions to $29,300 at private institutions. Counting only those who had debts, however, the overall average was $24,700.

Several dental-school officials here said they thought that cumulative debts of as much as $50,000 might soon become fairly common. Tuition and living expenses at many dental schools amount to more than $20,000 a year.

With Congress considering proposals that could raise interest rates and other costs of student borrowing, many dental-school leaders also are increasingly worried that students may not adequately understand the long-term consequences of incurring large debts. Jack Pogony, a planning associate at Georgetown University's dental school, told a session on student aid here that many students were entering school in a state of "blissful ignorance" about such things, but were ending up in a state of "panic" by their final year.

Woman Athletes Win Bias Suit Against Washington State U.

PULLMAN, WASH.

Washington State University has discriminated against women in its athletic programs and must take steps to assure equal treatment in the future, a superior-court judge here has ruled.

Judge Philip Faris awarded unspecified damages to female coaches and athletes at the university. He ordered the university to allocate at least 32.5 per cent of its state athletic funds to women's sports.

The decision was hailed as a victory by representatives of 53 women who had charged the university with sex discrimination. Their lawsuit, based on an equal-rights provision added to the Washington State Constitution in 1972, may affect other states with equal-rights laws, according to Mary Ellen Hudgins, lawyer for the students and coaches.

The university's spending for men's sports amounts to about $3.2-million a year, while women's sports have budgets of about $1-million, according to university officials.

Judge Faris ordered that 32.5 per cent of the state-provided athletic budget go to women's sports, but he said the ruling did not apply to gate receipts at varsity football games or to private contributions.

As a result, university officials said, the decision will have little practical effect, since about half of the state-provided money now is being spent on women's athletics.

Judge Faris said the 32.5-per-cent figure represented the proportion of university athletes who are women.

Wallace Friel, Washington State's lawyer, said the university would not appeal the decision.

Judge Faris's ruling came after an eight-week trial, during which female coaches and athletes complained of unfair treatment in the distribution of scholarships, facilities, equipment, and budgets. University officials denied the charges.

The judge rejected most of the women's requests for damages, but he agreed that at the university "the message came across, loud and clear, that women's sports were of lower priority." He upheld a contention that female coaches had been victims of discrimination when only male coaches were given the use of "complimentary cars," and he awarded damages to female athletes who had been denied equipment, uniforms, laundry services, and travel accommodations comparable to those provided men in the same sports.

Although the judge did not specify an amount, lawyers for the women estimated that damages could total several hundred thousand dollars.

—BARRY MITZMAN

Washington Notes

■ **Pentagon Asks Industry to Support Campus Research**

The Defense Department is encouraging industry to support more research at universities to "speed the transfer of technology from basic research into production of weapons systems," a top Pentagon official told Congress last week.

Richard D. DeLauer, Under Secretary of Defense for research and engineering, said he was recommending that companies that receive defense contracts provide greater financial support to university research. He told the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee that this would "foster closer cooperation between academia and industry" and reduce the time before the results of basic research supported by the agency can be applied.

Mr. DeLauer also said the Pentagon had asked Congress for $880.2-million for university research in fiscal 1983, up from $780.8-million for such research in the current fiscal year.

■ **Defense Department Raises Its Support for ROTC**

The Pentagon will award 26,500 scholarships to college students in Reserve Officers Training Corps programs in fiscal 1983, 5,000 more than this year.

The move continues a four-year Defense Department policy of steadily increasing the number of R.O.T.C. scholarships. About 20,000 were awarded in fiscal 1981.

An official said the department was asking Congress for $345.7-million for R.O.T.C. programs for fiscal 1983. She said Congress had authorized $304.4-million for the program this year.

■ **Scientists Say White House Overstates NIH Grants**

Scientists have told the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment that the Reagan Administration's proposed $3.7-billion budget for the National Institutes of Health will not provide 4,100 new research grants, as the institutes have claimed.

A group of scientists and university leaders calling itself the Delegation for Basic Biomedical Research said the budget would pay for only some 3,000 grants. The group, which includes former N.I.H. director Donald S. Fredrickson, said an additional $216-million would be needed to finance the number of grants, some 4,700, that were supported this year.

It said $13.4-million more would be needed to bring the number of National Research Service Awards for young scientists to the 1982 level of 9,702. The Administration has proposed spending $151-million to support 8,915 awards in fiscal 1983.

■ **Loan-Management Panel Named in Education Department**

As part of a governmentwide effort to put a tighter rein on the collection and administration of federal loans, Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell has established a panel to oversee the collection of debts owed by students and educational institutions.

Edward M. Elmendorf, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Education for student aid, and four other Education Department officials have been named to the Credit Management Oversight Board. It will advise Secretary Bell on ways to speed up the collection of more than $10-billion in outstanding loans to educational institutions and students.

■ **Job-Training Program Proposed as a Substitute for CETA**

The Reagan Administration has proposed legislation to establish a job-training and public-service-employment program to take the place of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

The existing program, scheduled to expire in September, has been criticized as too expensive and too complicated.

Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, introduced the bill at the Administration's request.

During hearings before House and Senate panels last week, Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan said that, under the Administration's plan, federal funds for job training would drop from the $3.7-billion allocated in fiscal 1982 to $2.4-billion in fiscal 1983.

The Administration proposes to save money by eliminating certain types of training and stipends for people enrolled in vocational programs. It also wants to restrict the program to 1.1 million unemployed people between the ages of 16 and 25.

"The Administration's bill is aimed at the skilled-worker level," said an aide to Senator Quayle.

■ **Hearings Begin on Bond Limits Affecting Student Loans**

The Senate Finance Committee began hearings last week on proposals to tighten restrictions on tax-exempt revenue bonds. University representatives warn that the restrictions—part of President Reagan's proposed tax revisions—might affect student-loan programs financed by tax-exempt bonds.

Higher-education lobbyists argue that student-loan programs serve a public purpose and should not be lumped with industrial-development programs that are also financed with tax-exempt bonds.

The Treasury Department has said that tax-exempt bonds issued to finance student loans increased from $100-million in 1976 to $1-billion in 1981. At the same time, tax-exempt-bond issues of $1-million or less for industrial development increased from $1.4-billion to $10.5-billion.

Congressional Hearings

WASHINGTON

The following Congressional hearings of interest to educators and scientists are scheduled for coming weeks. Since times, places, and witnesses frequently change with little advance notice, it is advisable to check with committees by telephone on or near the appointed dates.

SENATE

Veterans Administration appropriations. March 23. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the Veterans Administration. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies; (202) 224-7274.

EEOC nomination. March 24. Hearing on the nomination of Tony E. Gallegos, manager of equal-opportunity programs for Douglas Aircraft Company, to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Contact: Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources; (202) 224-7664.

National Science Foundation. March 25. Hearings on the fiscal 1983 authorization for the National Science Foundation. Contact: Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space; (202) 224-9351.

National Science Foundation. April 15. Hearings on the fiscal 1983 authorization for the National Science Foundation. Contact: Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources; (202) 224-7664.

Education appropriations. April 15. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the Department of Education. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; (202) 224-7283.

Indian community colleges. April 15. Hearings on the tribally controlled community-college program. Contact: Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs; (202) 224-2466.

Arts appropriations. April 27. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Endowment for the Arts. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior; (202) 224-7262.

National Science Foundation appropriations. April 27. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Science Foundation. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies; (202) 224-7274.

Department of Education. April 27-29. Oversight hearings on the Department of Education. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; (202) 224-7283.

Education appropriations. May 3-7. Hearings on the proposed budget for the Department of Education in fiscal 1983. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; (202) 224-7283.

Humanities appropriations. May 11. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Contact: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and Related Agencies; (202)224-7262.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education appropriations. March 16. Hearings on the Department of Education's request for rescissions and supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1982 and its budget request for fiscal 1983. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Human Services, and Education; (202) 225-3508.

Student-aid appropriations. March 15. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for student financial aid and student-loan insurance. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Human Services, and Education; (202) 255-3508.

Education appropriations. March 16. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for education statistics and training, libraries, and bilingual education. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Human Services, and Education; (202) 225-3508.

National Science Foundation appropriations. April 21 and 22. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Science Foundation. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing, Urban Development and Independent Agencies; (202) 225-3241.

Humanities appropriations. April 29. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior; (202) 225-3081.

Arts appropriations. May 19. Hearings on the proposed fiscal 1983 budget for the National Endowment for the Arts. Contact: House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior; (202) 225-3081.

2-Year Drop Seen in Campus Research Aid

WASHINGTON

Federal support of university research will decline by 9.6 per cent in constant dollars from fiscal 1981 to 1983 if Congress accepts President Reagan's recent budget request, according to a report released last week by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

That decline would be greater than the 1.3-per-cent drop in basic-research funds predicted for the same period. The report was based on figures compiled by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

An official of the association said the difference stemmed from the fact that some agencies were cutting funds for university projects to protect their own "in house" research.

The report was prepared by the science association, the Association of American Universities, and 14 other higher-education and professional organizations.

It says that universities will receive 15 per cent of their federal research support from the Defense Department in fiscal 1983 under the Reagan budget compared with 11 per cent in fiscal 1980.

Although the Departments of Commerce and Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration "show significant real increases in [funds for] basic research" for fiscal 1983, the report says, support to universities from those agencies will actually decline from fiscal 1981 to fiscal 1983, when inflation is taken into account.

—KIM McDONALD

(Budget authority in millions)

	Fiscal 1981	Fiscal 1982 (estimated)	Fiscal 1983 (estimated)	Change from 1981 to 1982 Current dollars	Change from 1981 to 1982 Constant dollars
Health and Human Services Department	$2,223	$2,241	$2,293	+ 3.1%	− 11.4%
National Science Foundation	813	817	885	+ 8.9%	− 6.5%
Defense Department	554	632	736	+ 32.9%	+ 14.2%
Agriculture Department	248	265	270	+ 8.9%	− 6.5%
Energy Department	302	271	272	− 9.9%	− 22.6%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	184	191	191	+ 3.6%	− 10.8%
Agency for International Development	78	82	90	+ 15.4%	− 0.9%
Environmental Protection Agency	53	44	25	− 52.8%	− 59.5%
Education Department	42	33	36	− 14.3%	− 26.4%
Interior Department	40	33	24	− 40.0%	− 48.4%
Transportation Department	18	17	19	+ 5.6%	− 9.3%
Commerce Department	44	34	14	− 68.2%	− 72.7%
Labor Department	9	3	0	−100.0%	−100.0%
Other	20	16	13	− 35.0%	− 44.1%
Total—current dollars	**$4,628**	**$4,679**	**$4,868**	**+ 5.2%**	**—**
—constant fiscal 1972 dollars	**2,203**	**2,045**	**1,991**	**—**	**− 9.6%**

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Bills in Congress

WASHINGTON

Following is a summary of bills of interest to higher education that have been introduced in Congress. Copies of bills may be obtained from Senators (Washington 20510) or Representatives (Washington 20515).

SENATE

S 2187—Military academies. To authorize Senators to appoint students to fill the places of cadets at the Military Academy or Air Force Academy or midshipmen at the Naval Academy who drop out or who do not graduate. By Senator Humphrey (R-N.H.).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H Res 384—Pell Grants. To express House support for sufficient funds to provide Pell Grants for 2,600,000 students in the 1982-83 academic year. By Representative Dunn (R-Mich.).

H Res 392—Student Aid. To express the sense of the House that the President should take all possible actions to insure adequate funding for the campus-based student financial-aid programs. By Representative Emery (R-Me.).

H Con Res 291—Fiscal 1983 Budget. To express the sense of Congress that the President should submit a revised fiscal 1983 budget. By Representative Wirth (D-Colo.) and four others.

HR 5792—Financial assistance. To authorize grants to offset reductions in other forms of student aid. By Representative Gilman (R-N.Y.).

HR 5796—Tuition tax credits. To amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide income-tax credits for tuition. By Representative Minish (D-N.J.).

HR 5804—Student loans. To provide an additional $1.3-billion for Guaranteed Student Loans in fiscal 1983. By Representatives Whitten (D-Miss.) and Conte (R-Mass.).

HR 5820—Vocational education. To amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to provide incentive grants to states to establish programs to train technicians in electronics and computer science. By Representative Miller (D-Cal.) and 18 others.

HR 5842—Science Foundation. To authorize appropriations for the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1982 and 1983. By Representative Fuqua (D-Fla.).

4th Annual Conference

The Association of Caribbean Studies
P. O. Box 248231 — University of Miami
Coral Gables, FL 33124

CONFERENCE on the CARIBBEAN: CUBA

Theme:

Tradition, Change and Revolution in the Caribbean

Date:

July 14, 15, 16, 1982

Membership fee: Individual $25.00 per year; Institutional $100.00 per year includes Journal and newsletter.

Registration fee: Members $30.00, Non members $50.00. Make checks payable to the Association of Caribbean Studies and include name, address and institutional affiliation to:

Dr. Alan McLeod, Site Coordinator
P. O. Box 248231, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124

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New Challenges for College Health Nurses

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Dispatch Case

English professors at Cambridge University, who recently have been bickering over the teaching of "structuralism" and other modern approaches to the study of literature, face a new controversy over the choice of a scholar for the prestigious King Edward VII Professorship in English.

Frank Kermode, a well-known critic and scholar, resigned the chair last year to protest the treatment of Colin MacCabe, a young lecturer allegedly denied tenure because of his Marxist views.

The two leading candidates to replace Mr. Kermode come from opposite camps in the tenure dispute, which has divided the English faculty. One is Christopher Ricks, an outspoken critic of modernist approaches and an opponent of Mr. MacCabe. The other is Raymond Williams, a Marxist who defended Mr. MacCabe during the rancorous debates over his future.

Candidates from outside Cambridge, who might generate less controversy, include Donald Davie, a professor of English at Vanderbilt University, and Denis Donoghue, a professor of English at New York University.

The Edward VII chair is classified as "regius," which means that Queen Elizabeth has the authority to make the appointment. In practice, the selection is generally made by the Prime Minister, who acts on the advice of civil servants.

The civil servants consult with outstanding scholars in the field, but in this case most observers believe they will have a difficult time identifying a candidate acceptable to all sides.

•

A government commission in Australia has been holding hearings on academic tenure in cities throughout the country for the past month. While most of the testimony has called for the retention of tenure, faculty members are worried that the government may be seeking ways to make it more flexible during a period of budget reductions.

At present, most faculty members with the rank of lecturer and above are tenured. However, universities have begun to expand the number of faculty members employed on short-term contracts for three to five years.

•

Temple University plans to establish a campus in downtown Tokyo and begin a program that, a university spokesman says, would make it the first American institution to offer academic degrees in Japan.

The campus was proposed by a group of Japanese educators and businessmen who established the Temple University Japan Program. The program is headed by Yoshito Shinoto, former president of the International Christian University in Japan.

Marvin Wachman, Temple's president, said that plans called for the establishment in May of an intensive English-language course for about 500 students. By May, 1983, he said, the institution will be offering liberal-arts courses leading to associate and bachelor's degrees, and by May, 1984, it hopes to offer a master's program in the teaching of English as a foreign language.

William F. Sharp, a professor of history at Temple who will direct the academic program in Tokyo, said the university would offer bachelor's degrees in English, sociology, physical sciences, international studies, and American studies.

International

Israeli Students Signal Resistance to Withdrawal from Sinai

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

YAMIT, SINAI

When 75 Israeli students occupied two houses in this desert town last month, they provided dramatic evidence that the impending Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula is an issue of profound concern to the country's students and professors.

The students in Yamit are part of the Movement to Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai, a nationwide organization that has been encouraging Israelis to move to the region. Their goal is to prevent the evacuation of settlements and the transfer of the territory to Egypt on April 20, as provided under the Camp David agreements.

The leader of the students is Tzahi Hanegbi, a former chairman of the student union at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and of the National Union of Students.

Mr. Hanegbi claims that as many as 1,000 students will move into the area in the next several weeks. They have come to Yamit to stay, he says.

Although few students who were interviewed at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem this month expressed support for the aims or methods of the squatters in Yamit, they all said they were concerned that Egypt would not keep its commitments under the peace treaty after the withdrawal.

They also said they feared that withdrawal from Sinai would lead to increased

HERBERT M. WATZMAN

Jews must not be forced to leave Sinai, says Yehuda Schwartz, a Bar-Ilan University student.

pressure on Israel to withdraw from the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and from the Golan Heights.

Such issues directly affect Israeli students, a majority of whom begin their studies after completing army service. Most male students must spend 45 days a year on active duty in the reserves.

Students also form the core of many of the combat units that would take the brunt of the fighting if war should break out.

In addition, many of them may have to deal directly with the removal of the Sinai squatters while serving in the reserves. Most of the settlers in Sinai, including those who have just arrived and those who have lived there for years, have vowed that they will not leave voluntarily.

Army units have already started moving settlers across what will soon be the international border with Egypt.

The students who have settled in Yamit believe that Sinai is part of the biblical land of Israel and cannot be surrendered to a foreign country. According to Yehuda Schwartz, a sociology student at Bar-Ilan University and a recent immigrant from France, Jews must be allowed to settle anywhere within those biblical borders.

"The withdrawal is only part of the larger problem facing Zionism today," he said in an interview. "People wanted the Jewish state to be a country like all other countries, but it cannot be."

Mr. Schwartz said Jews must not be forced to leave, and he maintained that they and the Arabs could live peacefully together in Sinai.

At the Hebrew University, such opinions seemed to have little support.

"I don't support the people who are settling in Yamit now," said Maureen Swartz, a student from the University of British Columbia who is spending her junior year in Jerusalem.

"I can see their point, but we've signed

Continued on Following Page

Number of Chinese on American Campuses Is Beginning to Decline, Study Shows

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

The rapid growth in the number of Chinese students and scholars studying in the United States probably has come to an end, according to a report from the U.S.-China Education Clearinghouse here.

By mid-1981, as many as 6,000 students and scholars from China were studying at American colleges and universities, the clearinghouse report estimates. However, it notes that Chinese officials have said that the "pool" of students and scholars who "need" to study in the U.S. has begun to shrink, and that they want to limit the number of new students and scholars to about 500 a year.

"The 'backlog' of young scholars created by the Cultural Revolution produced a large group 'needing to go' as soon as exchanges became possible," the clearinghouse says in its report. "For a variety of reasons—including assignment to jobs, imposition of more stringent age limits, and the fact that many of the 'best' candidates from this group have already been sent abroad—this pool is being depleted rapidly."

Eventually, the report adds, graduates from China's newly rigorous universities "will constitute a new, high-quality pool of potential applicants" to graduate programs at American institutions.

But, it concludes, "the total number will be smaller and constant from year to year."

In preparing its report on the status of Chinese students, the clearinghouse sent questionnaires last August to 313 colleges and universities that were thought to have admitted Chinese students and scholars.

3,467 in 3 Years

The 180 institutions that responded said that over a three-year period beginning in 1978-79, 3,467 Chinese students and scholars had come to the United States.

The total included 399 undergraduates, 656 graduate students, and 1,945 "visiting scholars"—professors and scientists from China who came to the U.S. for what amounted to postdoctoral study.

The remaining 467 were classified as "other"—usually students studying English as a second language, the report says.

The clearinghouse based its estimate of 6,000 Chinese scholars and students at American institutions in 1981 on State Department statistics on the number of visas issued by the U.S. embassy in Peking and by American consulates in Shanghai and Guangzhou.

The report notes that the 3,467 students found by the survey account "for only 58 per cent of the 6,000 total reported by the Department of State" even though "most schools known to have large numbers of Chinese nationals responded to the questionnaire."

It suggests several possible explanations:

▶ The State Department estimate may be too high "because many who received visas did not come to the United States," or because more Chinese students and scholars "have returned to China than the department supposes."

▶ "The remaining 2,500 students and scholars are distributed among far more institutions than were included in the list compiled by the clearinghouse."

The report also says that since formal educational exchanges began in 1978, there have been 10 times as many Chinese studying in America as Americans studying in China.

While "some will be struck by the tremendous imbalance in the flow of students and scholars between China and the United States," the report says, "it should be noted that similar disparities exist between the United States and all developing countries."

The report adds that "strict numerical equivalence is not and should not be a factor shaping exchanges."

American institutions, it adds, "are accustomed to receiving foreign students and

Continued on Following Page

Chinese Students and Scholars at U.S. Colleges

Fields of study	Visiting scholars			Graduate students			Undergraduates		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Mathematics and physical sciences	162	472	108	88	155	244	24	80	84
Medical and life sciences	72	160	44	10	27	60	3	21	24
Engineering	171	324	187	43	173	154	5	50	42
Social sciences	13	25	14	8	34	35	13	46	37
Humanities	5	33	12	1	50	90	11	61	44
English as a second language	8	33	20	24	54	18	37	163	96
Total	431	1,047	385	174	493	601	93	423	327

SOURCE: U.S.-CHINA EDUCATION CLEARINGHOUSE

Chinese in U.S. Continued from Preceding Page

scholars; schools in China are neither accustomed nor (from their perspective) equipped to do so."

Generally, the responding institutions said that both the students and visiting scholars required "at least some additional language training after arrival on campus." They had few problems with reading English, but needed work on both "aural comprehension" and "oral expression."

Financial Support

The survey also showed that 65 per cent of the visiting scholars and 29 per cent of the students received full support from the Chinese government. By contrast, 17 per cent of the scholars and 14 per cent of the students were fully supported by an American college or university.

The remaining scholars and students received support from a variety of sources, and about one-third of the students were supported by "friends or relatives outside China."

The study also found that:

▶ A large majority of the Chinese students in the U.S. came to study mathematics, physical science, or engineering.

▶ Virtually all of the visiting Chinese performed as well as or better than their fellow students from the United States and other countries.

According to the report, 25 U. S. institutions have enrolled more than 40 Chinese students and scholars in the three-year period covered by the survey.

In alphabetical order, they are:

University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Davis
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at Santa Barbara
Columbia University
Cornell University
East-West Center in Honolulu
University of Florida
Harvard University
International School of Languages
La Guardia Community College
University of Lowell
University of Maryland at College Park
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Massachusetts at Amherst
University of Minnesota
Northwestern University
Pennsylvania State University
University of Pittsburgh
Princeton University
Purdue University
Stanford University
University of Southern California
Wayne State University
University of Wisconsin at Madison

Until January 1, the clearinghouse was operated as a joint project of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China and the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. Since then, most of its functions have been assumed by the latter group.

The report was written by Thomas Fingar, a research associate in the provost's office at Stanford University, and Linda A. Reed, a N.A.F.S.A. project director and former program administrator at the clearinghouse.

Copies of the report, *Survey Summary: Students and Scholars from the People's Republic of China in the United States, August 1981*, are available for $1 each from the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, 1860 19th Street, N.W., Washington 20009.

Sinai

Continued from Preceding Page

the peace treaty and, if we fool around with it, it will bring us more trouble than we can handle. I'm skeptical that the peace will last, but it is important and we have to try."

However, Ms. Swartz said she would oppose any Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank or the Golan Heights. "The West Bank and the Golan stay with us," she said. "That I will fight for 100 per cent."

Another student, Dvor Lerner, who is majoring in Middle-East studies at the Hebrew University, added that the Yamit settlers, who recently threatened to commit acts of "self-sacrifice" and called on soldiers to disobey orders to remove them, had gone too far.

"We have to give the Arabs a chance to prove themselves," he said.

The students in Yamit, who have occupied two houses whose owners left the area voluntarily, say they represent a large and growing segment of students at Israeli universities.

If the government keeps to its timetable for withdrawal, the squatters soon could be facing soldiers, some of whom may be friends or fellow students.

No one, other than the settlers themselves, has doubts that the evacuation will be carried out, but the students in Yamit are not making any plans to return to their universities.

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